INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(Inclinding Surrogate's, 5) per cent.
From individuals or cornorations, for a period of six mentles,
et to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, PETER COOPER,
ROBERT KELLY, LUTHER BRADISH,
EDWIN D. MORGAN, THOMAS TILESTON,
ERASTUS CORNING, JOHN J. PHELPS,
JAMES SUYDAM, WILSON G. HUNT,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, D. H. ARNOLD,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
ROYAL PHELES,
JOHN J. CISCO,
BAYLO HARDEN,
JACOB HARSEN,
JAMES S. SEYMOUR,
GREENE C. BRONSON,
CINTON GILBERT,
GREENE C. BRONSON,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.,
RUEE'N H. WALWORTH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, MAY 31, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given to the STOCKHOL-DERS of this Company, that an INSTALLMENT of PIVE DOLLARS FER SWARE, on the Capital Stock of the Company upon which \$2° per share has heretofore been assessed has been made, payable at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wallest, in the City of New York, July 1, 1855.

Also, that an Interest DIVIDEND of \$1.28 33-100 per share will be paid to the Stockholders registered on the New York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of Jper cent on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above, or the interest attendent of the installment called as above, or the interest cividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SIXPER CENT ASSESSMENT BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Contreller, No. 5 Hall of Records, anth the 17th day of June, 1856, at 1 o'clock p. m., for a LOAN of \$250,000 to pay Inspectors and make advances on work done for the Corporation, as previded by the ordinance of December 20, 1854.

For this Loan, Assessment Bonds will be Issued for 12 months at 6 per cent per aur um, in sums of \$1,000 and npward.

Proposals to be directed to A. C. FLAGG, Controller, No. 5 Hall of Records.

Controller's Office, New-York, June 6, 1856.

FULTON COPPER COMPANY.-Notice is

public suction, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York,
On MONDAY, the 14th of July next,
At 10 o'clock a. m.,
Unless previously redeemed.

NUMBERS OF CERTIFICATES:
6, 14, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 1.7, 99 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 89, 90, 91, 104, 105, 171, 176, 40, 96, 146, 65, 12, 85, 86, 87, 29, 123, 153, 46, 65, 31, 17, 175, 139, 130, 140, 162, 4, 56, 37, 38, 162, 17, 47, 118, 144, 147, 136, 164, 102, 107, 145, 67, 63, 165, 10, 86, 80, 71, 92, 51, 135, 46, 66, 51, 117, 139, 139, 140, 162, 4, 56, 37, 38, 122, 93, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 92, 83, 84, 25, 26, 27, 45, 135.

JOHN SIMPKINS, Secretary and Treasurer.
New-York, June 7, 1856.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, BANKERS, BAN FRANCISCO, Cal., draw Bills of Exchange on Excel to Co., FHILADELFHIA, payable at the principal cities of the United States.

Collections made at San Francisco, and in the interior of the State, and proceeds promptly remitted. Collections may be sent direct to D. S. & C., or through DREXEL & Co., Fhiladelphis, or L. S. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 164 Nassauert, N. Y. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to sufficient to the contract of t

INSURANCE SCRIP.—Dealers with Mutual Insurance Companies can SELL their SCRIP, in large or w. M. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exphange. \$40,000 TO LOAN on Bond and Mort City property. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

#### Ocean Steamers, &c.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK and GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2.500 tuns, WM. CUMMING, Commander, NEW-YORK, 2.150 tuns, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander, GLASGOW, 1.662 tuns, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The GLASGOW and NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful Steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH, Saturday, July 19, at 12 e/clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

275

No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City Bills or Gold only received for Passage.

New-York City Bills or Gold only received for Passage.

New-York, May 27, 1856.

New-York, May 27, 1856.

New-York, May 27, 1856.

NoTICE.—The rate of Freight by the Steamers of this line, from Liverpool, is reduced to 24 per tun measurement, until further notice.

FOR CALL FOR NIA VIA NICARAGUA.

SHORTZET ROUTE BY 700 MILES.

GREAT REDUCTE BY 700 MILES.

GREAT RE

For freight or passenge, apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New York.

No. 2 Rowling Green, New York.

REDUCED PRICES, JUNE 20—U. B. MAIL
LINE.—50 Pounds Bagage Free; 10 cents per pound on
excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Pansams Railroad.
Through for California via Pansams Railroad.—The United
States Mail Steamship Line will dispatch for Aspunwail, on
FRIDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock p. m. precisely, from Pier foot
of Warrens-tt, North River, the well-known and fast steamship
GEORGE LaW. Capt. Wm. L. Herndon, U. S. N.
Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Pansams Railroad,
and connect at Pansams with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. Watkins,
sommander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.
The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have
ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Pansam ready
for sea, to avoid any possible defaution of passengers or scalls.

ONE or MORE EXTRA STEADERS lying at Fanania recording so, so, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or sails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies. No. 177 Westest, corner Warrenest, New York. Freight to Asphywall 70 conts per cubic foot, or one and a half center per pound, prepaid; and no freight received after I2 o'clock-on the day of sailing.

THE NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL UNIT-

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge;
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock;
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock;
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These shirs have been built by contrast expressly for the governments ervice, every care has been taken in their construction, as sice in their confines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for slegance and accommodations for passengers are unequaled for slegance and

comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first cable,
\$150; in second do., \$75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30
and 20 guitees. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship
No berthe can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line
have improved water-ticht buildheads, and to avoid danger from
lee, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the
first of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

PROM NEW-YORK.

SATURDAY. June 21, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. June 23, 18-56.

BATURDAY. July 5, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. July 9, 18-56.

BATURDAY. July 18, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. July 9, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Aug. 16, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. July 9, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Aug. 2, 12-56. WEDNESDAY. July 9, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Aug. 36, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. July 9, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Aug. 36, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. Sept. 3, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Sept. 13, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. Sept. 17, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Sept. 27, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. Oct. 1, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Oct. 25, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. Oct. 29, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Nov. 8, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. Oct. 29, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Nov. 8, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. Nov. 12, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Dec. 6, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. Nov. 12, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Dec. 6, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. Dec. 24, 18-56.

BATURDAY. Dec. 20, 18-56. WEDNESDAY. Dec. 24, 18-56. PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

For freight or passage, apply to LINESDAT. 1962. Wall-at., N. Y. EDWARD & COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-at., N. Y. EROWN SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & Co., STEPHEN KENNARD & Co., Paris.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & Co., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, effect, bullon, specie, jeweiry, precious stones or metals, anless bills of lacting are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN STEAM.
MEN. The first-class stouthampton, HAVEE. THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN SIEAMS
SHIP LINE—FOR SOUTHAMPTON, RAYRE and BREMEN.—The first-class steamship NORTH STAR, T. T. Huster, U. S. N., Master will easi from New-York for the above
ports on Wednesday, July 2. First Cabin passage \$110; Secend do., \$60. For freight or passage apply to
The NORTH STAR will leave Bremen for New-York on
August 2, and Southampton on August 6. Persons desking to
bring out abeit friends can obtain Certificates of Passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL - PATRIOTIC LINE -

With Dispatch—The new and splendld packet ship WEB-STER, Capt. J. J. Lawretce, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For fielsh or passage apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW LINE of NEW-YORK and LIVERNEW LINE of NEW-YORK and LIVERbe comprised of the following new and first-class ships wis:
HENRY CLAY 1.500 tuns. Capt. David Caulkins.
CAI HOUN. 2.600 tuns. Capt. David Caulkins.
ORIENT. 2.600 tuns. Capt. Daniel H. Trumans.
ORIENT. 2.600 tuns. Capt. William H. Garrick.
The above ships have been recently bullt, and are the largest
and most substantial in the trade. They are commanded by
gratilemen of experience and ability. Their accommodations
are very superior, and every exertion will be made to promote
the cut fort of passengers and the convenience of chippers.
For freight or passage amply to convenience of chippers.

For freight or passage apply to SPORFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Breadway.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS and IMPORTERS.

or SABEL & CORTIS, No. 17 Broadway, New York.

THE BRITISH and NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

\*\*ROYAL MAIL STEAMSH

FROM NEW-YORK to HAVRE DIRECT .-FROM NEW-YORK to HAVRE DIRECT.—
BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL
STEAM FACKET COMPANY.
ETNA.
LIRA.
Capt. Miller
JURA.
Capt. Wickman
EMEU.
Capt. Small
LFBANON.
Capt. Cook
CAMBRIA (ond/le-wheel).
The EMFU will sail from the Company's dock at Jersey
City on THURSDAY. 28th June.
Fassas emoney for first class passengers only, (for whom there
is excellent accommodation.) \$100, including provisions and
Steward's fee, but without wines or liquours, which can be ob-

trellert accommodation) \$100, including provisions an ard's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be o't do board. The State-rooms are unneually large and we listed. Any one wishing to take passage is invited to riship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

#### Steamboats and Bailroads.

DAILY for POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at burgh, New-Hamburg and Milton, arriving by 84 p. m. The steamer HERO, Capt. Smith. leaves Robinson et. pier EVERY AFTERNOON, (8 undays excepted.) at 34 o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 s. m.

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and TROY, from foot of Chambers at .—The steamboat AllMENIA will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at o'clock, landing at intermediate landings.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-POR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER.—The splended and superior steamer METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, leaves New York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p. m. and BAY STATE, Capt. Jewett, leaves New-York every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock p. m. from Pier No. 3 N. R., near the Battery; both toucking at New

port each way.

Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any appli-cant until the same shall have been paid for.

Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch,

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONINGTON for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW-BEDFORD
and TAUNTON.—Inland route, without delay, change of cars
or beggage carrying the Eastern Mail.
The steamer fLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and G.
VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. Frazee, in connection with the
Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New-York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier
No 2, North River, first wharf above Battery-place, at 5 o'clock
p. m., and Stonington at 8,30 p. m., or on the arrival of the mail
wain which leaves Boston at 5,50 p. m.
The C. VANDERBILT from New-York Monday, Wednesday and Friday. From Stonington Tuesday, Thursday and Satardey.
The TLYMOUTH ROCK from New-York Monday and Sat-

day and Saturday. From Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Passengers proceed from Stonington per Railroad to Providence, Boston, Tauniton and New Bedford in the Express Mail Train, reaching axid places several hours in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines connecting North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, e.joy a night's rest undisturbed, breakfeit if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7-30 a.m. train connecting at Previdence with the 11 a.m. train for Boston.

A Baggae Master accompanies the Steamer and Trais through each way.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in connection with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York, and New-York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route from New-York to

and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior com-fort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desira-ble between the above named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the New-York and Eric Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Duane-st., and No. 193 Broadway; also in Jersey City.

Baggage checked through.

Freights will be transported between New-York and Roches-ter with dispatch. Any information desired in regard therein can be obtained by calling on the General Freight Agent of the New-York and Eric Hailroad, Eric Buildings, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway, or C. S. TAPPAN, No trains on the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad on Sunday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-DELPHIA, and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New-York Sand II.
a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare \$3; 12 m. \$2; stopping at all way-stations. Through Tickets sold for Cincinnati (\$17 and \$18 \$9) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, North Colk, &c., and through bagaage checked to Washington in Sa un, and 6 p. m.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Sup't.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The GREAT

N. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Aitoona, Pa.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COM
PANY'S EXPRESS-Office No. 175 Broadway, NewYork.—The New York and Eric Railroad Company, having
made arrangements to transact the Express Eusiness over their
road and campeting branch railroads, and having precured a
suitable outfil for that purpose, are now prepared to do a Ganeral Express Business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement
of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to
avail themselves of the privilege of giving anusual dispatch to
avail themselves of the privilege of giving anusual dispatch to
avail themselves of the privilege of giving anusual dispatch to
avail themselves of the privilege of giving anusual dispatch to
avail the principal greater than could be afforded to companice exclusively ergaged in the express business.

By an avangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalc, and forwarded with dispatch to
all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transporta-

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transporta-tion of freight over their road by the sar load, and sent by pas-senger trains to Donairk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

lines.

Two express trains will be sent daily in charge of special messengers who will attend to the transmission of merchandles, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promply returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts, and accounts, at and between New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Circeiunari, Chicago and St. Louis.

HENRY D. RICE, Superintendent Express.

HENRY D. RICE, Superimendent Express

19, 1856, Trains will leave Chambers et. Station as follows: Express, 6 a.m. and 5 p. m.; Mail, 9 a.m.; Through Way Train, 12 m.; Emiganat, 7 p. m. For Poughteepsie, 7 a.m. and 1 p. m. For Sing Sing, 10:30 a.m. and 2 45 p. m. The Poughteepsie, 7 a.m. and 1 p. m. For Sing Sing, 10:30 a.m. and 9 45 p. m. The Poughteepsie, 5 m. For Poughteepsie, 5 m. For Poughteepsie, 5 m. For Poughteepsie, 5 m. For Poughteepsie, 5 m. Sing Sing and Peckskill. 4 and 5:30 p. m. The Poughteepsie, 5 m. Sing Sing and Peckskill. 4 and 5:30 p. m. The Poughteepsie, 5 m. Sing Sing and Peckskill. 4 and 5:30 p. m. The Poughteepsie, 5 m. Sing Sing and Peckskill. 5 and 5:15 and 6:45 a.m., and 4:35 p. m., and East Albany at 5, 5:15 and 6:45 a.m., and 5 p. m.

Long ISLAND RAILROAD—(Sundays excepted)—Leave Brooklyn for Greenpert, 10 a.m.; for Yaphan k., 10 a.m.; and Sa'unday 3:45 p. m.; for Farmingdale and Syosset, 10 a.m. and 3:45 p. m.; for Hempstend, 10 a.m.; 12 m., and 3:45 and 3 p. m.; for Jamaica, 10 a.m., 12 m. 3:45; 5 and 6:70 s.m. Leave Greenper for Brooklyn, 10 a.m.; Paphank, 11:35 a.m.; cm Mondays, 6:10 a.m.; Lakeland, 12:06 p. m.; on Mendays, 6:36 a.m.; Farmingda'e, 7:50 a.m. and 1 p. m.; Syosset, 7:35 a.m. and 1 p. m.; Hempstend, 6:35 s.m. and 2:10 and 4:40 p. m.; Jamaica, 5:40, 7:40 and 2:40 a.m. and 2:10 and 4:40 p. m.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.-On

DENN'S YLVAN IA RAILROAD.—THREE
DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH—The MORNING MAIL
TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 1; a.m., and
leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 1; a.m., and Pittsburgh
for Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 1; p. m., and Pittsburgh
for Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 1; p. m., and Pittsburgh
for Philadelphia for Pittsburgh with the railroads to and
from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galena, and Chicago, Illinois;
Frankfort, Leximgtor, and Louisville, Ky; Terre Haute, Mainfrom, 1s. Fayette, and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton,
Springteld, Bellefontaine, Sandnaky, Toledo, Cleveland Cofurnius, Zanesville, Massilon, and Wooster, Ohio, also with the
steam packet boats from and to New-Orleans St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati,
For further particulars see handbills in the botels of this city.
Passengers will find this the abortest, most expeditious and comfortable route between the Zest and West.

or further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city, seengers will find this the shortest most expeditious and comtable route between the East and West.
Through tickets can be had at either of the above-mentioned ces in the West, or of

J. H. BUTTS, Agent New Jersey Railroad Co., foot of

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,

No. 1 Astor House, Broadway, New York,

THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-etc.,
iew York, Jan., 1856.

Philadelp his

THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-see.
New-York Jan. 1858.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing May 5, 1868.

Passenger Stations ( Corner Eith st. and 4th-av.

In New-York... ( Corner Eith st. and 4th-av.

TRAIRS LEAVE New-York... For New-Haven: 7, 8 a. m.,

(Ex) 12:39, 3:15, 4 (Ex.) 4:39 p. m. For Milford, Strat-ford Fairfield, Southport, and Westport: 7, a. m.; 12:30, 3:15,

4:39 p. m. For Norwalk: 7, 8 a. m.; 12:30, 3:15,

4:39 p. m. For Norwalk: 7, 8 a. m.; 12:30, 7:12, 12:30,

5:15, 4:30, 5:15, 6:15 p. m. For Stamford: 7, 8, (Ex.) 8 a. m.; 12:30, 5:15, 4:30, 5:15, 4:30, 5:15, 5, (Ex.) 4:30, 5:15, 5:15 p. m. For Cort Chester and intermediate Stations: 7, 9 a. m.; 12:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:15,

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEIConnecting at New-Hampton with the Delawara, Lackawanna and Western Railread to Scranton, Great Hend, the
North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Mauchebunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS-Commencing June 9, 1836.
Leve New York for Faston and Intermediate places from

I ISLAND CITY leaves Futton Ferry Wharf, north side, at 64 8 and 10 a.m. and 1.4. b) and 7 p.m., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the Cars at Houter's Point, opposite 25d at, which leaves Finshing at the same heurs. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these Trains, and return by the natt or any succeeding Train, through in 50 minutes. Fare 20c

## Water Enre.

DR. TRALL'S WATER-CURE and SCHOOL, No. 15 Laight-st.—The ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS used. Boarders desiring the Distary of the Institution can be recommedated.

Particulars apply at No. 4 Hanover 4t., New York.

HYDROPATHY and KINESIPATHY—The SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE.—These twin sciences should be closely united. (For the history and powers of Kinesipathy see Miss Beecher's "Physiology and Calisthenics.", p. 12). Dr. DONOVAN, an experienced Kinesipathic Practition er, late of Londom, offers his services to Water Core Physicians and others, desirons of acquiring a thorough knowledge of this great art. The process may be seen in operation daily, from 8 to 12 o'clock, at the subjoined address, where (or, in particular cases, at their own residences,) patients can be treated. No charge for first consultations. No. 500 6th av., New York.

N. B.—A remnikable case of "incurable" Rhenmatism may now be seen in process of recovery. ow be seen in pr

CURE for SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.—
Persons afflicted with any form of this disease, and who are willing to be treated in a salurary manner, without the atministration of the usual humbur, and at a molectic charge, are invited to call at No. 81 President-rt., Brooklyn, L. I. It will cost nothing to call.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM—For Weak and Incame to the state of farmed Eyes.—This Balsam is the very beat remedy that can be used for inflamed evelids. It aimset instantly relieves all irritation and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For saile by C. SANDS & Co., No. 100 Fulton et.

A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., No. 100 Fulton et.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE of the AGE.—

W. GIBLIES & BRO'S CELEBRATED DANDELION
COFFEE is the mest effectual remedy for Dyspepsie, Billoueness, Derangement of the Liver, Nervonness, etc. W. GILLIES & BRO, Nos. 250 and 257 Washington-et., N. T., importors of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pare
and anadeliterated DARDELION COFFEE, which is neatly
put up in tin ears, with a fee simile of our signature on each
wrapper, as a protection against impositure.

For sale by the manufacturers. Also, by Mesers. A. B. & D.
BANDS, No. 184 William et.; ISRAEL MINER & Co., No. 214
Fulton-et.; C. V. CLICKENER & Co. No. 31 Barday-et.
HALL, RUCKER & Co., No. 218 Greenwish-et.; McKESSON
A ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-et.; WARD, CLOSE & Cc. 115
Fulton-et.; and by all the principal Druggiste throughout the
United States and Canadas.

## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DUBOIS, late of the City of New York, piano-forte manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with youchers thereof, to the office of Bell A. Coe. esc., No. 22 John st., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated, New York, the seventhed have of December, 1836.

CHARLES C. MERCHANT, Sole Acting Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER APPLEY, late of the City of New York, bookseller, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at the New-York Jovenile Asymm, 175th street, in the city of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1856.

JOHNS APPLEY, Administratrix, and jel8 law@mc-W\* JAMES S. APPLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. RYAN, late of the City of New York, decased, to present the some with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. M.E.S. W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, oner before the 5th day of December next.—Dated, New York, the old day of June, 1856.

NICHOLAS DOOLAN, Administrator, ac., jed lawsm. W

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LEARY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with venchers thereof to the subscriber, at his Store, No. 283 8th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next — Dated, New-York, the 5th day of May, 1856. ANDREW LEARY, m7 law@mcs.W.\*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of The County of New-York notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against SINCLAIR TOUSEY, late of the City of New-York, to be clive of New-York, on the subscriber at the residence of Mra. Sylvia Tousey, No. 177 Mandougal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th Jay of March, 1856.

Mh19 lawen W. ABNER BEERS, Executor. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

of the County of New York, notice a hereby given to all persons having claims against MOORE KIRKPATICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with southers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William Richie, No. 167 Troy-et., in the City of New York, an or before the reventy-first day of June teat. - Unfed New York, the might the twenty-first day of June next. - Dated New York, the eight cruth day of December, 1855.
- 15 Jawon W. SAPAB KIRKFATKICK Administrative.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New Tork, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against DENNIS VALENTINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with venturers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Valentine, No. 68 East likh-street, in the City of New York, on the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 36th day of April, 1886.

FETER VALENTINE.

Spr:00 lawsmw WILLIAM J. VALENTINE.

tremment of the said decreased, at the store of D. BANKS, No. 144 Nassausstreet, in the Lity of New York, on or before the 2th day of August, 1856. Dated, this 50th day of February A. D., 1856.

D. BANKS, D. BANKS, Executors, VILLIAM KENP, Executors.

Dated April 22, 1824. W. EAGER, Plaintiff's Attorney, appl law'ww SAM. W. EAGER, Plaintiff's Attorney, appl law'ww SAM. W. EAGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-york, by the Grace of Good, Free and Independent.—To sil person interested in the Estate of Hanklet Ryan, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or eitherwise, send greating: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrocate of the County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 33d day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the foretoon of that cay, then and there to attent the final estitement of the secount of proceedings of PETER B. SWEENEY, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, and as Administrator of the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of said deceased. In testimony whereof we have caused the Seat of Office of said Surneage to be hereunto affixed. Witness, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, equite. Surrocate of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-siz.

A. W. BRADFORD,

# New-York Daily Tribune

MR. CLAYTON'S KANSAS BILL.

MR. CLAYTON'S KANSAS BILL.

Prom The National Intelligencer of perterday.

We place before our readers a summary of the "bill "supplementary to an act to organize the Territorica" of Nebraska and Kansas, "which was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Clayton of Delaware, and which he prefaced by an able exposition of the condition of affairs in Kansas, and urged the necessity of prompt interposition on the part of Congress to arrest the evils which now encompass the people of that Territory and threatened disastrous consequences to the peace and safety of the Union.

The bill commences with a preamble reciting the thirty-second section of the act to organize the Territories, with the proviso against the revival of any law or regulation on the subject of Slavery.

The first, second and third sections of the bill provide for taking a census of the people of the Territory of Kansas by Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States; for the apportionment of representation for the Legislative Assembly; and for the election of members of the said Legislative Assembly: the House of Representatives to consist of twice as many members as the Council.

Sec. 4. And be it further exacted, That no law shall be in force in said Territory violating or tending to the violation of the great principle asserted in the preamble to this act, or whereby the people of said Territory shall be prohibited from free and full discussion of their own idonestic institutions and interests; or whereby said people shall be, for affirming or denying the existence or propriety of admitting or prohibiting Slavery in said Territory, valued or the hards of suny interest of the resident of any attorney stellar nor shall any test onth be required as aqualification for any civit the prophe of said Territory. The by jury shall be assembly of the common law, and to challenge or objection to a jury shall be as at common law, and to challenge or objection to a jury shall be as at common law, and to challenge or objection to a

tion without the qualifications required by and pay the sum of Sity deliars therefor, to be recovered by action of debt, or on the case, before any Court of Justice of the Peace in and Territory.

Sec. 6 and be it further exacted, That if any citizen of any State or States of the United States, or other person, shall attempt by any means to overawe or intimidate any elector in any of the said electron districts, and thereby to prevent him irom exercising the rights of a free and independent electors agreeably to the spirit of the presumble at this act, or shall in any manner; unlawfully prevent a qualified voter from exercising such right, each and every person to offending shall forfist and pay the sum of five handred dollars, to be recovered by any person who will use for the same in an action of debt, or on the case, in any District Court of the United States in or for any district where such offender may be arrested.

Section 7, provides for the appointment of Commissioners of Election, and prescribes the oath to be taken up pro and con by those to whom it professionally belongs, and it might be to much to suggest that the political agitators who trade upon this question do more injury to his cause, both on one side and on the other, than if they were fewer in number and understood more thoroughly were fewer in number and understood more thoroughly and the difficulties implied in the projects of its settlement, and the dangers to which its violent agitation exposes.

The Archbishop was profoundly convinced of O'Connell's sincerity on the subject of Siavery. But the letter of The Tristens is not silly enough to imagine that the great "Repealer" presented anything like an the great "Repealer" presented anything like an the great "Repealer" presented anything like and the darger country.

Section 7, provides for the appointment of Commissioners of Election, and prescribes the oath to be taken by them.

Section 8, prescribes the place for the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, and gives power to fix the future places of meeting.

Section 9, provides the mode of electing and assembling the members of a Convention to form a State Constitution whenever the number of inhabitants of the said Territory of Kansas shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty, in feceral numbers, and fixes the boundaries of the proposed new State.

Sac. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said Convention shall be composed of delegates from each representative district within the limit of the proposed State, and that each district within the limit of the proposed State, and that each district within the limit of the proposed State, and that each district within the limit of the proposed State, and that each district within the limit of the proposed State, and that each district within the limit of the proposed State, and that each district within the limit of the proposed State, and that each district within the limit of the proposed State, and that each district within the limit of the proposed State, and that each district within the limit of the proposed State of the proposed State of the continuous of the proposed State of the continuous of the proposed State of the public lands for school purposes and for a State university, and in regard to a percentage of the proposed of the public lands for school purposes and for a State university, and in regard to a percentage of the proposed of the public lands for school purposes and for a State university, and in regard to a percentage of the proposed of the public lands for public roads and other internal improvements. One of the conditions is that no land belonging to the United States shall be taxed by the Legislature of the State.

#### THE KANSAS CIVIL WAR.

TESTIMONY OF MISSOURI PAPERS.

TESTIMONY OF MISSOURI PAPERS.

From The Reconstille (Ma) Observer.

Unless the United States Government rigorously interposes its athority in behalf of peace and order, the horrors of civil war will rage on, and we fear accumulate to such an extent as to imperit the Union. Were martial law declared by the United States in Kansas, and aimed companies of men called on to dishand and return to the duties of civilians and good citizens, and warned of the consequences of not doing so, there would soon be peace in Kansas. But if the issue is to be decided by the power of either party to extermistate the other, nothing can be anticipated but of the most gloomy character, humiliating to the patriot, and clearly incleative of those horrors which would not even end, but be aggravated by political dissolution.

From The St. Levis Eccaing Noice.

between the Pro-Slavery and Free-State parties, and was the finishing stroke to a series of preceding events ich turned a rilent but watchful hatred into open

The Free-State men, defeated and worsted, and The Free-State men, detected and worked, warned by the conduct and threats of their antagonists to expect nothing but strife, broke up their bouseholds, suspended their undertakings, allowed their fields and farms to go to wicek and waste, and retired with hitter spirits to the southern part of the Territory. There they organized themselves into companies, as a defensive and offensive measure—to defend themselves from the attacks of their generales, and for the purpose defensive and offensive measure—to defend themselves from the attacks of their enemies, and for the purpose more effectually of attacking them. The Free-State men, being on the frontiers of the Territory, with their enemies between them and the only channel of excape, the Missouri River, and being prevented, by the constant apprehension of attacks, from tilling their fields, are in a precarious situation, and will have to depend on wild game for sustenance. That body of good citiens, once numerous in the Territory, who sided with neither party, but attended to their own affairs, regardless of the issue of the dispute, is not now to be found. Every man has been compelled to join one party or the other, and to become active in its behalf. The substance of the Territory is devoured by the roving, to satering bands of guerilla fighters, who, unroving, rosstering bands of guerilla fighters, who, un-der the plea that war prevails, perpetrate deeds of robbery, rapine, slaughter, and pillage that nothing

Our informants state that on their return from the interior of the Territory they met large companies of men from Missoui marching against the Free-State men. They had been incited by the false and exagerated reports of massacres and atrocties committed by the Free-State party, and declared their determination to cut off the escape of the Abolitionists and starve them to death. Mr. Chadsy and Mr. Potts were frequently insulted and stopped on their way by these arms d bands, and compelled to give an account of themselves.

these arms d bands, and compelled to give an account of the meelves. All over the Territory, along the roadside, houses are deserted and farms abandoned, and nowhere are there visible evidences of industry. Society is atterly disorganized, laws disregarded, labor palsied, and order unknown. This is a deplorable and distressing picture, and yet a truthful one. Surely, one would think if the President owes any duty to Kaussa, that duty is to use the United States troops in arresting the bands of Missourians matching against the Free-State settlements, and the roving bands of Free-State men who are organized for pillage and plunder, and in prewho are organized for piliage and plunder, and in pre-venting those conflicts that are now almost daily tak-ing place. It is worse than folly, it is madness, to call on one party it Kansas to keep the other quiet and ubordinate. Both parties should be kept quiet by the strong arm of the Government.

#### BISHOP HUGHES AND THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I think you have taken very unfair advantage n your issue of Saturday of an incidental paragraph in the lecture of Archbishop Hughes, on the subject of the Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell.

About the period when THE TRIBUNE was established, or within two or three years af erward, the in-terview alluded to in the lecture, (and pardon me if I say ungenerously commented on by you took place between the Archbishop and the "Liberator" of Ireland. During several years before the interview, O'Cennell was being denounced by the American press for the violence of his attacks on this country, not merely on the question of Slavery in general, but in consequence of his especial and contemptaous alluions to the memory of Geo. Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and others, as having been slaveholders in one elation and liberators in another. The American press had been in the habit of visiting their indignation on O Connell's countrymen and co-religionists in the United States. These had suffered much in feeling, at least, under the unmerited censure of these who re-sented O Connell's disregard of the country and its

great founders.

I am not aware whether THE N. Y. TRIBUNE took

seried O Connell's disregard of the country and its great founders.

I am not aware whether The N. Y. Tribune took sides in that question between the philipies of O'Connell and the memory of Washington. But at all events, the Catholics and the Irish of the United States were becoming heartily tired of what the public press conounced and what they themselves regarded as an unauthorized interference, even of Mr. O'Connell, in the private, social, and political affairs of the people of the United States.

All this was in the mind of the Archbishop when he had the honor of being presented to Daniel O'Connell; and he honed, by a few words of explanation, to mitigate, in the mind of the great agitator, something of that asperity toward this country which was generally construed into less of friendship for the slave than of hostility to republicanism. If The Tribunes will just regard the matter of the interview in this light, he will perceive that the Archbishop's remark was merely to open the door for explanations which might possibly have their effect upon the mind of the Irish Liberator, without diminishing in the least his natural horror of bondage, whether civil, social or political.

The New-York Tribunes suggests very broadly that O'Connell was an Abolitionist—that is, a friend of the slave—and that the Arch bishop received a rebuke from his distinguished lay countryman as having been then and now being the friend of Slavery, and in feeling, at least, indifferent, if not hostile, to the condition of the bond-men. This is urjust. The Archbishop is as much a friend of Freedom as O'Connell was, or The New-York Tribune is. His feelings of humanity and philanthrepy are, perhaps, not less acute than theirs. But the Archbishop's relations to society are different from those of either. He is not a professed friend of Slavery, nor a professed enemy. This perplexing question has been taken up pro and con by those to whom it professionally belongs, and it might not be too much to suggest that the political agitators who t

those to whom it professionally belongs, and it might not be too much to suggest that the political agitators who trade upon this question do more injury to his cause, both on one side and on the other, than if they were fewer in number and understood more thoroughly the difficulties implied in the projects of its settlement, and the dangers to which its violent agitation exposes this great and united country.

The Archbishop was profoundly convinced of O'Connell's sincerity on the subject of Slavery. But the Editor of The Tribunes is not silly enough to imagine that the great "Repealer" presented anything like an argument in his silencing retort. His statement was: "It would be stratge, indeed, if I should not be the "fitend of the slave throughout the world—I, who was born a slave myself." The Editor of The Tribunes must know that this was no answer, no fitting reply to the Archbishop's objection. From the lips of one who trades pro orcon, from political or mersenary motives, on the unhappy question of Slavery, it would deserve to be considered as a mere sentimental dodge—an appeal to pity, to feeling, to humanity, but not at all to reason, statesmanship, or common sense. It might have been O'Connell's misfortune to have experienced the harsh treatment of a stepmother, but this would have been no reason for his denouncing second matrimonies after the first had been dissolved by the death of one of the patties, on the argument, forsooth, of The Tribunes: "How can I be otherwise than an enemy of second marriages—I, who have suffered the cruelties of a stepmother myself?" Or, he might have been, like The Tribunes, a decided and uncompromising enemy of Capital Panishment, for the very logical reason that he had been in danger of the Freuch guillotine and the English gibbet himself.

The Tribune, therefore, is quite mistaken in imagining O Connell argumentum ad miseracordium, coaveyed or was intended to convey anything like a rebucket of the Archbishop. It was one of those large, deep and comprehensive appeals to

resistible for their effect to shence, but not to con-

# SECOND THOUGHTS ON THE NEW AS PECT OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trebune.

Siz: I propose to submit through your journal some views upon the great question now agitating the public mind, which may not altogether coincide with the popular feeling; but liberty of opinion is what we are entending for against the attempt at the South to uppress it; and we at least should not exhibit the like intolerance even in favor of what we deem right.

The indignation which purvaded the whole North at the atrocious attack upon the person of a Senator, was an honorable feeling. But I cannot say that the

clearly incleative of those horrors which would not even end, but be aggravated by political dissolution.

From The St. Louis Excessor Nove.

One who has read the history of the war of the roses, of the death-struggle between the Cavaliers and Rounds in the death-struggle between the Cavaliers and Rounds in England, or who is familiar with the contest for life and death between the Whigs and Tories in the Carolines during the Revolutionary war, or who will carolines during the Revolutionary war, or who will be account the particle of the succession of indignation meetings, with the reports of which the newspapers have been ever since crowded, have struck my mind as indicative of that carm and abiding resolution which can alone be relied unton for any great result.

There is indeed something puerile in the gathering of citizens in every town and village to hear addresses and pass stereotyped resolutions—presidents and professors of colleges haranguing students—and ministers in the Territory to warp their views or bias their opinions, the Territory to warp their views or bias their opinions, the Territory to warp their views or bias their opinions, as miling, fresh, and prolific land, with a bassom plethoric a smiling, fresh, and prolific land, with a bassom plethoric a with abundant sustenance for the neutrishment of all with abundant sustenance for the neutrishment of developing of the Church is involved; but whenever it becomes proper to address a congregation assembled for worship, upon any topic that is agitating the public of the freedom of the first of developing of the Church is involved by the public public mind, it cannot admit of doubt that the subject should be treated with a temperate dignity, which alone befits the public. The office of a

minister so far as he may be called to the discussion of political questions, is to allay rather than exac rhate popular excitement—to restrain tumultuous passion rather than hurry it on to deeds of violence.

It fact, there is not so much occasion for stirring up and egitating popular feeling as there is of deepening right impression and enforcing wise counsel and desidents action. Tested by this rule, I cannot but students of Amherat College or Mr. Bescher's political serious at the Plymouth Church have been of as much service as the admi era of those gentlemen might suppose.

cal services at the Plymouth Church have been of as much service as the admi era of those gentleanen might suppose.

It is an Americanism to vest any strong feeling in words. Every exciting topic is discussed in the newspapers, day after day, and reiterated in conversation in railroad cars, omnibutes, and ferry-boats, will the whole subject has become distasteful through satisty and is ejected from the public mind. In this way things of great import, which should abrile in popular remembrance, are suddenly dropped, and cannot without difficulty be revived.

Such was not the habit of our stern Fathers of the Revolution. It was not by the oratory of for dapeakers that resistance to the British Government was roused; it was a stern will which needed no aid from declamation—it was the thoughtful deliberation of men who were not impelled by sudden impulse to action, nor having once determined to act could be deterred by the most formidable obstacies.

If my prayer could be availing it would be that my countrymen could realize the unmeasurable superiority of principle to impulse; of tenacity of parposation as adden abulition of feeling at a town meeting.

Southern politicians treat with derision the indignation meetings at the North. It is because they have seen popular feeling on many former occasions spend itself in the mere stir and agritation of giving it expression. There is a kind of satisfaction in having expressed any feeling strongly, and it is apt to stop there. The great issue between the North and South which is tow impending will test whether we have a deep and pervading sense of public honor, not to be expressed in speeches, but demonstrated by earnest, vigorous and unflitching action.

It have more faith in the integrity of men who think

pervacing sense of public honor, not to be expressed in speeches, but demonstrated by earnest, vigorous and unflicening action.

I have more faith in the integrity of men who think for themselves, without making estentation of their opinions, than I have in the tumultuous acclamations of popular assemblies. There is, indeed, much danger to be apprehended from the voluntary and unsolicited leadership of partisan politicians.

If a tair expression could now be given to the feeling which generally prevails at the North without any obstructions or drawback by the intervention of party organizations, it would be overwhelming against the late measures of Southern aggression.

But this feeling cannot be made to subserve the purposes of any party, nor can be subjected to the dictation of mere politicians. All lesser questions must for the present be abandoned, if we would succeed in the one great issue. More especially should the "Anti-Slavery" party, it they really have at heart the successful resistance of the slave power, now yield to others with whom the non-political mass of the public have more affinity, the xiarshaling of forces for the coming contest. The greatest benefit that could indeed be conferred by any party or individuals boiding extreme opinions, would be for the present to coalesce in a union of all upon one common ground. If such a spirit of concession should not be exhibited, but if, on the contrary, each should seek to take the direction of the public mind, it will inevitably follow that though the votes of conventions may be obtained by party management, it will not insure the votes of the great mass of the people.

It is common at the North to indulge in denunciation

management, it will not insure the votes of the great mass of the people.

It is common at the North to indulge in denunciation of Southern politicians. Let then be responsible for what they derive, but what shall we say of those among ourselves who, without the excuse of Southern prejudice—of early habit of thinking that Slavery was necessary—keep up a party organization for the express purpose of maintaining Southern accerdancy, and for no other motive that can be perceived except a share in the distribution of offices? To be sure it is the jackal's share—the South takes to itself the lion's prerogative.

Look at the late humiliating exhibition at the Cincinnati Convertion. Two rival delegations, each claiming to be the true representative of the Democraturing their respective claims upon the ground of superior subserviency to the South.

Let any one, if he has patience for such revolting details, refer to the arguments used before the committee appointed to settle these conflicting claims, and he will find that servility to Southern policy constituted the whole of what was alleged in favor of the comparative merits of the contestants. A part of each delegative party—each importunately suing for admission, and tion was admittee, and both have pledged the Democratic party of the State of New-York to the support of all the industries that have been enacted under Southern dictation.

It remains to be seen if these camp followers of the South—who are ready to do all menual offices for the perquisite of stripping the slaim—distinctly represent

immolation of Northern manliness and self-respect.

What is a Democrat will hereafter puzzle a lexicographer to define. It is ludicrous to use the term as designating al-ke a Southern oligarch and a German mechanic, or Irish laborer of this City. I once heard a sardonic remark by a Virgunia politician: "It is a very "different thing to be a Democrat here from what it is "with you at the North." The remark was made as ant of apology for any seeming consubstantiality of "with you at the North." The remark was made a sort of apology for any seeming consubstantiality of the proud slaveholder with that class at the North that has usually been known as democratic. I know indeed no greater anomaly in the political history of this country than this false union of workingmen with those who consider labor as menial—of the poor emigrants who have fied from foreign oppression—of artizans, who are dependent upon the protection of domestic industry by discriminative legislation, with those who repudiate all protection, and avow that mechanical labor is not the proper business of freemen.

We have now the issue fairly presented—whether

is not the proper business of freemen.

We have now the issue fairly presented—whether Southern hostility to mechanic arts and foreign trade shall be the ruing power of this nation; and it will be a m-morable epoch if at last the mechanics and laborers of the North shall utterly renounce all siliance with a menamed Democracy, the ascendancy of which would be the subversion of the honorable independence of industry.

A. M. D.

BUTTER .- Will salt preserve butter! No; that question is easily answered. Salt is added to butter for two reasons-one is to assist in its preservation the dairy woman vainly thinking that plenty of salt will keep the butter sweet. Another set add salt with dishonest metives, with the idea that all the salt put in the butter is sold at the full price the butter brings. It is a great matake. Every pound of salt put is butter over what is needed to give it flavor, instead of bringing a cash return to the butter maker, proves a positive loss of twenty-five cents a pound, because it reduces the value of every pound of butter so oversalted, frequently as much as three cents a pound. Batter is not preserved by sait. That is positive. It will keep just as long and just as ewest as olive oil, without salt, if no other substance is incorporated with it. It is the caseine of milk that spoils the butter, and unless free from that, no art can keep it sweet Butter should be churned at 65°, and imm terward reduced to 40°, and the less it is touched by human hands the better. It must be worked cool either with or without washing, as that is a mooted question, until absolutely free of buttermilk or particles of sour curd, and then just enough, and no more, sait added to suit the taste of the communer. The sait must be pure, and one ounce to ten pounds of butter will be sufficient. Then pack the butter solidly in any cask of sweet wood or stone pot, so as to exclude the air, and just so long as the air is excluded the butter will remain swest. If it could be kept perfectly excluded, the period that it would keep sweet is for-ever. Your question is answered. Salt will not preserve butter.

Receipts of Produce.

By Hudson River Boats—18,000 bbis. Flour, 33,600 bushele Wheat, 55,000 do. Corn 6,000 do. Oats, 6,500 do. Rye, 240 pkgs. Whisky, 2,000 do. Frovisions 20 do. Ashes. By Eric Rastroad—3,000 bbis. Flour, 490 pkgs. Provisions, 92 do. Whisky.

By Krie Haufrede-3,000 bits flour, 499 phgs. Provisions, 92 do. Whishy. By the Hudson Ricer Railroad. for the usek ending Thursday, June 12, 1859 - 1,012 Catrle, 297 Calves, 90 Mattona, 3 Herot, 1,190 Live Hops, 13 phgs. Eggs, 111 do. Bucter, 1,174 beach. Pote-tors, 100 bits Flour, 420 beiers Hay, 11,622 galls. Milk, 5 the Marble, 17 do. Slate, 12 dos. Brooms 5,115 phgs. Paper, 56 beles Wool.

Weel.

By the Harlem Railroad—15.547 cans Milk, 29 Castle, 25
Cowe, 810 Calves, 464 Lambs, 1.331 carcases Matton, 1,322 phys.

Bundries, 915 both. Potatoes, 436 bales Hay, 10 810 resume Paper,
130 phys. Pickies, 27 bbls Flour, 128 phys. Wodding.

By North Sizer Bouts—10,500 bbls. Blour, 19,000 brah. Wheel,
7,426 do. Corr., 8,500 do. Cata, 720 phys. Porh, 273 dm. Wheely,
21 do. Asbes.

By Eric Railroad—2,750 bbls. Flour, 130 phys. Wheely,
60. Provinces.

Agents in Liverpool.
C. GRINSHAW & Co., No. 10 Goree places.

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